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Report from Havana—A death from glanders.

HAVANA, CUBA, February 26, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended February 24, 1901:

Ninety deaths were reported in the city for the week, 3 being from yellow fever, a slight increase over the previous week. The Ward Line steamer *Segurança* arrived here on the 17th with a case of yellow fever on board in the person of an Italian, 18 years of age and a passenger from Merida. He was sent to Las Animas Hospital, the diagnosis was confirmed on the 20th, and the patient died on the following day. The second-class cabins on board the vessel were thoroughly disinfected.

Attention has been forcibly drawn to the existence of glanders on the island by the death of Dr. Augustin de la Guardia y Madan, a prominent native physician of this city. General Wood has appointed a commission of medical men to investigate and to take such steps as will prevent the spread of the disease.

I inclose the usual mortality statistics for the week.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,

Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Inspection of immigrants at Havana during the week ended February 23, 1901.

HAVANA, CUBA, February 23, 1901.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended February 23, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 18	Steamship Saint Germain.....	Vera Cruz	9
Do.....	Steamship Seneca.....	New York	21
Do.....	Steamship Plo IX.....	Barcelona, Valencia, Malaga, and Cadiz....	33
Do.....	Steamship Excelsior.....	New Orleans.....	7
Do.....	Steamship Mascotte.....	Tampa.....	1
Do.....	Steamship Segurança.....	Campeche, Vera Cruz, and Progreso.....	102
Feb. 19	Steamship Prince Edward.....	Miami	1
Do.....	Steamship Montserrat.....	Vera Cruz	9
Feb. 20	Steamship Havana.....	New York	5
Feb. 21	Steamship Matanzas.....	Tampico.....	3
	Total		191

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,

Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Quarantine against Puerto Plata raised.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, as reported by the minister to Denmark, under date of the 11th instant, the quarantine formerly

declared by the government of the Danish West Indies against ships arriving from Puerto Plata has been raised.

Respectfully, JOHN HAY, *Secretary of State.*
HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

ENGLAND.

Quarantine at Southampton, England, against Cape Town and other places.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, *February 12, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in view of the definitely reported outbreak of plague at Cape Town all vessels arriving at this port from South Africa, Mauritius, ports in the river Platte, Constantinople, Alexandria and other ports in the Levant, Hongkong, Bombay, and Calcutta, are stopped off Netley Hospital, 4 miles down the harbor, where they are boarded by the medical officer of the port and thoroughly examined. Any case of cholera, yellow fever, or plague would be removed to the hospital ship.

Should any one of these infectious cases appear here I will communicate the information to your Department.

Respectfully, JOHN E. HOPLEY,
United States Consul.
HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

GERMANY.

Disinfection method used in Berlin.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *February 16, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the methods in vogue at the disinfecting institution for the city of Berlin. The method does not differ essentially from the methods in use at our national quarantine stations, except in the way the steam is applied. Here superheated steam is introduced from the bottom of the chamber in fine jets, and allowed to escape through a small aperture above. There is no attempt made to exhaust the air previous to the introduction of steam as in similar institutions in America, nor is the steam applied at any considerable increase above the atmospheric pressure. They claim excellent results by this method, and that the steam has even greater penetrating power.

The diseases that require *in every case* the disinfection of the household effects at the institution are smallpox, typhus fever, diphtheria, and Asiatic cholera.

The police authorities are empowered also in cases of enteric fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, malignant scarlet fever, malignant measles, and malignant diarrhea to have the effects removed to the disinfecting institution. Tuberculosis occurring in a public institution requires disinfection of the household goods. The clothing, bedding, and such like, is placed in large bundles covered with a sheet moistened with a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid. These bundles are then transported to the disinfecting station in closed wooden wagons. This affords ample protection to the public while passing through the crowded streets. On arrival at the station the infected articles are handled entirely by a crew of men who are dressed in a light cotton material, including slippers and caps, that admit of ready disinfection when the day's work is ended. Each workman is provided with a moistened sponge, that is worn over the nose during the time engaged in handling the infected material.